

This Issue Paper contains opinions that may or may not be the policy of the IDNR.

Illinois Coastal Management Program Issue Paper

Historic and Cultural Feature Preservation

General Description

The necessity of including a Historic and Cultural Feature Preservation Issue in a Coastal Management Program is paramount. Our shoreline's maritime history should receive protection and recognition. The shoreline's ravines, lakes and rivers were the corridors utilized by Jean DuSable in 1779 when he established the first permanent settlement in the area recently designated Illinois' Coastal Zone.

The rate of change and impact within the Coastal Zone was less pronounced one or two hundred years ago when a smaller population had a less profound impact upon the land and water mass of the area. It is increasingly obvious that the number of historic and cultural sites within the designated area is very few and far between or even non-existent. Significant historic properties both onshore and offshore should be preserved with as much detail as possible to facilitate understanding and appreciation by future generations. Historic properties are those sites and standing structures that are recognized as being significant and contributing to our understanding of the past.

Issues

1. Protecting the integrity of our remaining resources for future generations to utilize and enjoy is the major focus. Human activity continues to obliterate, modify, and reduce the physical characteristics of the land especially in areas of major urbanization from what was visible to the Native Americans, explorers, and settlers of the coastline of Lake Michigan. Those remaining open spaces should be located and inventoried, and studied for possible historic and/or cultural significance. The possibility that those sites that are left may have some significance is good. Many of the sites left undeveloped are mostly low-lying, water-covered, or steeply sloped ravines, some of which may have a strong historic significance, as the need for water is what brought most humans to the area.
2. Man's manipulation of nature's forms and their natural courses, i.e., reversal of rivers and streams, filling in or diverting ravines, along with the natural elements of storms, erosion, varying levels of annual precipitation, has taken their toll in our Coastal Zone. Reversal of some of those past manipulations may have a positive effect within the coastal boundary. The opportunities created by those reversals might include biking/walking paths, fishing, bird watching, improved animal habitat, erosion control and a more attractive inner-city environment to name a few.
3. Special support should be provided for groups that preserve and/or provide opportunities to appreciate our area's disappearing historic properties. The quality of their interactions with the general public should be supported, protected, and enhanced when possible. The historic properties that these groups represent should include, but are not limited to, our area's early settlements both native and non-native, cemeteries, early commerce, shipwrecks, lighthouses etc., and the diminishing accessibility to the shoreline in some areas.

Management Considerations

Much assistance will be needed to locate those Historic and Cultural areas within the Zone that will benefit from the ICMP. Most obvious would be the local, regional and state historical societies and the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA). The Coast Guard and other maritime archives could be of assistance in locating and researching offshore sites. Since many of the Zone's original waterways have been capped, diverted, or filled in by local communities in the past, perhaps those communities' water departments may have archival maps of the old waterways.

In several communities along our coastline, private ownership may hamper any investigation of historic sites. Also, gaining access to some of the information noted previously may be difficult. There are several state laws that may help in our inventory of historic and cultural sites within the ICMP. The IHPA is responsible for the administration of these laws.

ICMP Opportunities

As noted earlier, protecting our remaining historic and cultural sites is a major benefit. Locating and marking vanished historic sites, setting up historic nature trails, locating offshore shipwreck sites for study and recreational diving, are some examples of projects which may be good candidates for ICMP grant assistance. An untapped area of historic and cultural sites is the Calumet River area. Much can be learned from a wide range of differing studies in this area.

Existing Authorities

The following sections are found at the IDNR Office of Realty and Environmental Planning's website:

Protection of Historic Sites

Almost a century ago, Congress passed the first of many laws protecting archaeological sites, both historic and prehistoric, on federal property. Today, similar Illinois state laws apply to all public land and, in specific circumstances, to private land as well. The IHPA is responsible for the administration of these laws:

The Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Protection Act

This law became effective January 1, 1989 and applies to all public lands in Illinois. The law contains criminal sanctions for those who disturb burial mounds, human remains, shipwrecks, or other archaeological resources as well as fossils on public lands.

Human Grave Protection Act

Effective August 11, 1989, this law forbids disturbance of human skeletal remains and grave markers in unregistered cemeteries, including isolated graves and burial mounds that are at least 100 years old. Another law protects younger graves and registered cemeteries.

The Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Preservation Act

Agencies of Illinois government are required to notify the IHPA of any undertaking that may adversely affect an archaeological property (historic or prehistoric). The IHPA may require survey and testing of resource areas. This law became effective January 1, 1990.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended

This Federal statute authorizes the National Register of Historic Places, establishes the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and under Section 106, the Council's powers to review Federal undertakings that affect historic properties.

Protecting Archaeological Sites

The IDNR owns and manages thousands of archaeological sites on land it oversees. The Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Protection Act protects these sites and the artifacts contained within them from looting and vandalism. It is illegal for anyone to either collect or engage in digging into an archaeological site on public lands. Although prohibited by law, the looting of sites on both public and private land is a serious problem.

Protecting historic, architectural, and archaeological sites as part of the public planning process is one of the IDNR Division of Resource Review and Coordination's primary responsibilities. Those duties are encompassed in the "review and compliance" process, which is carried out under provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Illinois State Agency Historic Resource Preservation Act. These laws require state and federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP)

Historic properties (archaeological sites and standing structures) are nonrenewable resources that enhance our understanding and appreciation of the cultural heritage of Illinois and possess information of federal, state, regional or local significance. It is the policy of the IDNR to protect, preserve, conserve and interpret the historic resources present on lands owned and leased by the IDNR.

The CRMP secures historic resource evaluations for department undertakings in compliance with Federal and State historic preservation laws; informs department staff of research findings and recommendations; develops cultural resource management plans for department properties; nominates eligible sites to the National Register of Historic Places and develops policies and procedures for managing and protecting significant historical resources.

The CRMP programs include a Comprehensive Environmental Review Program, Public and Professional Programming, Historic Cemetery Inventory and National Register Nominations.

The CRMP participates in the IDNR Comprehensive Environmental Review Program (CERP) which is designed in part to ensure compliance with federal and state natural and historic resource protection and preservation mandates.

The CRMP interprets historic resources on IDNR managed lands to foster an awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the cultural heritage of Illinois. This is accomplished through wayside exhibits, brochures, and professional publications.

Brochures include the Camp Logan National Guard Rifle Range Historic District at Illinois Beach State Park in Zion, which is the only National Register site within the ICMP boundary.

The following sections were taken from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency's website:

The Preservation Division reviews more than 15,000 projects every year under these two laws. Most projects do not involve places listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, when a project does negatively affect a historic property, agencies consult with Division staff to seek ways either to avoid or to lessen harmful impacts. This may include revising architectural plans to ensure that the character of a historic property is maintained during rehabilitation or redesigning development plans to avoid archaeological sites. Those archaeological sites are often protected with a covenant.

State and federal agencies are required to identify any sites of historic, architectural, or archaeological significance located within the project area. This may require hiring an archaeologist to inspect the property for archaeological sites or hiring a local historian to research the history of buildings involved with the project. If sites are discovered, the project agency evaluates those sites in consultation with Preservation Agency staff to determine if they meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If they do, the staff and the involved parties consider ways to change development plans to avoid harm to the resource.

Sometimes, however, plans cannot avoid harm to sites. If the property is archaeologically significant, a professional excavation is conducted to collect information about the people who once lived on or used the site. If buildings cannot be saved, an architectural and historical record of the property may be made in accordance with strict state standards (see Illinois HABS/HAER Program for more information).

A common misconception about these programs is that the Division's review can "stop" a project. In fact, both the state and federal laws authorize the funding agency to make the final decision about preservation. The Division's role is to assure that any adverse effects on cultural resources are recognized and that the feasibility of mitigation is considered before a project begins. This process also assures that the funding agency's activity and its impact on cultural resources are subject to public discussion.

Certified Local Governments

Local governments are powerful players in historic preservation, and the Certified Local Government Program supports their work by providing technical assistance, awarding grants, and coordinating a network of participating communities.

The Certified Local Government Program, which was established by the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980, gives municipalities and counties the opportunity to participate as partners in state and federal preservation activities. Municipalities and counties that have local historic preservation programs may participate after they have been "certified." To become certified, a local government must have a historic preservation ordinance, establish a preservation review commission, have an active local survey program to identify historic resources, and provide for public participation. There are 52 Certified Local Governments in Illinois (as of 12/2002).

Certified Local Governments play an active role in the National Register of Historic Places' review process. All nominations for places within the jurisdiction of a Certified Local Government are first submitted to the local review commission and the chief elected official (e.g., mayor or county board chairman) for their review and comment. If both the commission and the chief elected official object to the nomination, it cannot move forward in the review process without an appeal to the Preservation Services Division.

Certified Local Governments are also eligible for matching grant funds to assist in the implementation of their local preservation programs. At least 10 percent of the federal Historic Preservation Fund is set

aside specifically for Certified Local Governments. The funds can be used for a variety of projects, including surveys, preservation plans, staff support, and public education.

Certified local governments within the ICM Boundary as updated in August 2008.

Go to: <http://www.illinoishistory.gov/PS/clgs.pdf> to view current listing.

Blue Island Historic Preservation Commission 8 / 90

Glen Szczypka
2330 Krueger
Blue Island, IL 60406
Telephone: 708-597-4058
Email: szczypka@uic.edu

Commission on Chicago Landmarks 9 / 85

Brian Goeken, Deputy Commissioner
33 N. LaSalle St., Suite 1600
Chicago, IL 60602
Telephone: 312-744-3200 Fax: 312-744-9140
Email: bgoeken@cityofchicago.org

Evanston Preservation Commission 10 / 85

Carlos Ruiz, Planner Preservation Coordinator
Comm. Devel. Dept. /Planning Div.
2100 Ridge Ave.
Evanston, IL 60201
Telephone: 847-866-2928 Fax: 847-448-8120
Email: cruiz@cityofevanston.org

Highland Park Historic Preservation Commission 10 / 85

Jason Berry
1150 Half Day Road
Highland Park, IL 60035
Telephone: 847-926-1169
Email: jberry@cityhpil.com

Lake Forest Historic Preservation Commission 3 / 02

Megan O'Neill
110 East Laurel
Lake Forest, IL 60045
Telephone: 847-615-4587 Fax: 847-615-4383
Email: oneillm@cityoflakeforest.com

Wilmette Historic Preservation Board 9 / 90

Erika Fabisch
1200 Wilmette Avenue
Wilmette, IL 60091
Telephone: 847-853-7522 Fax: 847-853-7701
Email: fabische@wilmette.com

Museums and Societies

Chicago Historical Society Museum

1601 N. Clark St.
Chicago, IL 60614
Telephone: 312-642-4600

Glencoe Historical Society
377 Park Ave.
Glencoe, IL 60022

Highland Park Historical Society
326 Central Ave.
Highland Park, IL 60035

Kenilworth Historical Society
415 Kenilworth Ave.
P.O. Box 56
Kenilworth, IL 60043

Lake County Discovery Museum and Lake County History Archives
27277 Forest Preserve Dr.
Wauconda, IL 60084
Telephone: 847-968-3400
Email: LCMuseum@co.lake.il.us

Lake Forest-Lake Bluff Historical Society
400 E. Illinois Rd.
P.O. Box 82
Lake Forest, IL 60045
Telephone: 847-234-LAKE

South Suburban Genealogical and Historical Society
3000 West 170th Place
Hazel Crest, IL 60429-1174
Telephone: 708-335-3340
Email: sighs@usa.net

The Underwater Archaeological Society of Chicago
P.O. Box 11752
Chicago, IL 60611
Telephone: 708-636-5819 Fax: 708-636-5847
Website: www.uwarchaeology.org

Waukegan Historical Society and Haines Museum, Bowen Park
1917 N. Sheridan Rd.
Waukegan, IL 60087
Telephone: 847-336-1859

Winnetka Historical Society
P.O. Box 365
Winnetka, IL 60093
Telephone: 847-501-6025

Zion Historical Society

1300 Shiloh Blvd.

Zion, IL 60099

Telephone: 847-746-2427

For general reference use only (Unofficial List of Member Institutions in ICMP communities noted in Region 5; many are located outside the ICMP Boundary)

For a complete list of Illinois Museums, go to <http://www.illinoismuseums.org/>

[Architecture is Fun, Chicago](#)
[Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, Chicago](#)
[Blue Island Historical Society, Blue Island](#)
[Bronzeville Historical Society, Chicago](#)
[Calumet City Historical Society, Calumet City](#)
[Chicago Architecture Foundation, Chicago](#)
[Chicago Botanic Garden, Glencoe](#)
[Chicago Conservation Center, Chicago](#)
[Chicago Historical Society, Chicago](#)
[Chicago Maritime Festival, Chicago](#)
[Chicago Maritime Society, Chicago](#)
[Chicago State University, Chicago](#)
[DePaul University Art Gallery, Chicago](#)
[DuSable Museum of African-American History, Chicago](#)
[Edgewater Historical Society, Chicago](#)
[Evanston Art Center, Evanston](#)
[Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago](#)
[Frances Willard House, Evanston](#)
[A French American Museum in Chicago, Chicago](#)
[Glencoe Historical Society, Glencoe](#)
[Glessner House Museum, Chicago](#)
[Great Lakes Naval Museum, Great Lakes](#)
[Grosse Point Lighthouse, Evanston](#)
[Grove Heritage Association, Glenview](#)
[Haines House Museum, Waukegan](#)
[Hellenic Museum & Cultural Center, Chicago](#)
[Historic Pullman Foundation Visitor Center, Chicago](#)
[Historical Society of Forest Park, Forest Park](#)
[Holocaust Memorial Foundation of Illinois, Skokie](#)
[Illinois Humanities Council, Chicago](#)
[Illinois St. Andrew Society, North Riverside](#)
[Illinois State Museum - Chicago Gallery, Chicago](#)
[Jane Addams Hull House Museum, Chicago](#)
[Kenilworth Historical Society, Kenilworth](#)
[Lake Forest/Lake Bluff Historical Society, Lake Forest](#)
[Latvian Folk Art Museum, Evanston](#)
[Mary & Leigh Block Museum of Art, Evanston](#)
[McCormick Tribune Freedom Museum, Chicago](#)
[Morton Grove Historical Museum, Morton Grove](#)
[Museum of Broadcast Communications, Chicago](#)

[Museum of Contemporary Art, Chicago](#)
[Museum of Contemporary Photography, Chicago](#)
[Museums in the Park, Chicago](#)
[Norwood Park Historical Society, Chicago](#)
[Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago](#)
[Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum, Chicago](#)
[Polish Museum of America, Chicago](#)
[Provident Foundation, Chicago](#)
[Pullman State Historic Site, Chicago](#)
[Quarles & Brady, LLP, Chicago](#)
[Ridge Historical Society, Chicago](#)
[Riverside Historical Museum, Riverside](#)
[Shedd Aquarium \(John G.\), Chicago](#)
[Shorefront, Evanston](#)
[Skokie Heritage Museum, Skokie](#)
[Southeast Historical Society, Chicago](#)
[Swedish American Museum, Chicago](#)
[Terra Museum of American Art, Chicago](#)
[Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, Chicago](#)
[Ukrainian National Museum, Chicago](#)
[Vliet Center for Lake Bluff Area History, Lake Bluff](#)
[Wilmette Historical Museum, Wilmette](#)
[Winnetka Historical Museum, Winnetka](#)
[Zion Historical Society, Zion](#)

Other Resource References

Diving Lake Michigan: Chicago's Underwater Secrets. By Barbra Annino.

www.GoWorldTravel.com

"... Wreckage from steamers, schooners, tugboats, barges and even a plane rest near the shoreline that stretches from Evanston to Lake Forest, Illinois..."

Grosse Point Lighthouse

Lighthouse Park District

2601 Sheridan Rd.

Evanston, IL 60201-1752

Phone: 847-328-6961

Website: www.grossepointlighthouse.org

Email: lpdnhl@grossepointlighthouse.org

Landscape Characterization and Restoration (LRC) Program

NOAA Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/lcr

Preservation Chicago <http://www.preservationchicago.org/>

Citizens advocating for the preservation of Chicago's historic architecture

Southern Lake Michigan Dive Sites. <http://members.tripod.com/cavdvr/slm.htm>

Includes **Material Service Barge (MSB)** Marked by Can Buoy #10, ½ mile from Calumet Harbor.

Lady Elgin somewhere off Waukegan. **Song Bird** also off Waukegan.